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LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

Testimonial to R. W. Canning, Esq.

We Still Keep

"Fine Do Guys."

A Sure Fever Exposed.

A Grant-Colfax ratification meeting was

Chargest House in the City for

The Triumph Cook Stove

The Evening Bell.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

The New Jackson

The Evening Bell

The Very Finest

Sewing-ing and Adding

The Celebrated Triumph

Glass Manufactories

A New and Beautiful

The Finest in Use

Special Telegrams

Just Received,

Just Received Wanted

For Sale Cheap and Convenient

Soapsuds.

Read the New Penny Paper.

Canned.

Artificial Flowers.

Herron Tableau.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The petition in the Judd divorce case, at New Haven, has been dismissed. The petition of Mrs. Judd grants the divorce petition of Dr. Judd, and gives him custody of the children.

The steamers Scotia and Hammonia, from Europe, arrived yesterday in New York.

The impeachment trial of Robert J. Dorn, ex-Commissioner, was commenced by the late Senate, at Albany, yesterday. The Judges of the Court of Appeals are sitting with the Senate as part of the Court.

A man named Egan, who abused the family of J. F. Bendon, a mechanic on Forty-second east, New York, Monday night, was killed by Bendon, who surrendered himself to the police.

A Grant-Colfax ratification meeting was held in Milwaukee, Monday night, at Music Hall, which was well filled. Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter was chosen Chairman, and 11 Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were delivered by Carpenter, Doolittle, Howe, Cutler, Chapman, and Wakeley, who was greeted with much enthusiasm, and addressed that meeting feelingly on the nominations made at the Chicago Convention. Resolutions approving the Chicago platform passed unanimously.

The grand mass meeting of the Philadelphia Republicans on Saturday evening is to be an enthusiastic affair if it is not equaled by rain. An hour will be made to get Coffee or speak to order.

Mr. Virgil T. Harrison, a clerk in the Philadelphia post office, is one of the two heirs to the estate left by David Harrison, who recently died in England, and is estimated at $30,000 to $40,000.

In the District Court of Philadelphia on Monday, one of the jurors in the case where injury and an issue done by a young man by being thrown out of a passenger car, refused to be impaneled on the ground that the case was not exactly similar to a previous one, and that a conviction would be had in the latter case.

A Havana special says: A dispatch from Minister Hollister, at Port au Prince, to the American Consul here has been misdirected. Mr. La Reintrie received it only to-day. The Minister demands that in case no American man-of-war be at the disposal of the Consul he shall telegraph to Washington for help. This was done. The De Soto is expected here from Key West to-morrow.

An influential meeting of American claimants against the Mexican Republic was held in New York Monday afternoon, at which a resolution was passed inviting all other claimants in the United States to address Mr. H. Fuller, a merchant of New York, upon the subject of uniting their claims and pressing them to a final and speedy adjustment.

The details of the Mexican news, via Havana, state that the proclamation of General Rivera states that Negrete, Mendez, Cuesta, Cortina and Chavarria are in union. The last two officially deny Rivera's assertions. Rivera has from 700 to 1,200 men, and was within twelve leagues of the capital. The Government sent 600 men against him. Mendez left the capital on the same day, and it was expected he would pronounce next day at Puebla. President Juarez and family were hurriedly removing from Chapultepec to the capital. Mr. Percy, an Englishman, had been murdered about half a league from Santa Fe. The mountains around Puebla are reported full of revolutionists. General Noriega was at the head of the insurgents. The insurgents had taken possession of the arsenals, and murdered the prefect. Minister Tejada has demanded the State government to report at once all the details relating to the late outrage on some American citizens at Montezuma. Typhus fever was raging terribly at Vera Cruz. All the captain orders had been issued for the troops to remain at their quarters every night. In Mexico City and Vera Cruz numerous arrests were being made. In San Luis Potosi, the courts have been closed, owing to the lack of funds. Troops have been sent to Rio Verde to put down the insurgents.

Mrs. Elton Casey and Mrs. Horatio Knight were drowned on Monday evening in Black river, at Cascadilla, Wis., by being carried over the dam while boating.

The steamer Germany, from Liverpool, has arrived at Quebec.

John Shea has been sentenced to eight years in the State prison of Massachusetts for killing his mother last winter.

Chief Justice Chase having assented to June 3d as the day for commencing the trial of Jeff. Davis, if the impeachment trial was finished by that time, it is understood the trial will certainly take place then.

General Canby yesterday issued an order removing thirteen of eighteen aldermen of Charleston, and appointing persons to fill the vacancies. Under the new organization there will be seven negroes in the board.

At the Buckeye races at Cincinnati yesterday, the first race, two mile heats, purse $400, was won by Richelieu. Score: Richelieu, 1, 1; Bonito, 2, 2; Riley Malone, 3, 3; Dick Jackson distanced on the first heat. Time—3:38½ and 3:37. Second race, mile and a half heats, purse $400. Score: Lizzie Lucas, 1, 1; Lizzie Wade, 2; Rusty Nail, 3; Woodfield Belle, 5; Peter Cannalleman, 6; Ruby Bird, 7; Cadwallader, 8; Jerry Sparks, 9. There will be no race to-day on account of the prize fight.

A convention of the Union Brotherhood was held at Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday. A large number of delegates from the State were present, pledging the Order for loans in money and men to support General O'Neil in an aggressive movement. A mass meeting was soon held at which stirring speeches were made by General O'Neil and Professor Boggis, of Washington.

At a meeting of the Baptist Home Mission Society in New York yesterday, the Southern delegates were admitted and warmly applauded. Several of them made speeches, acknowledging the death of slavery, and expressing a desire for the friendship and harmony and union of the States.

Hayor Hoffman, of New York, has received a letter from Rockingham county, N. C., asking assistance of provisions and supplies in anticipation of distress, as the demand for labor don't equal the supply. The mayor will receive contributions for the purpose.

The family of the British minister retired yesterday in the Senate.

The jury in the Supreme Court yesterday gave a verdict of $10,000 in favor of the Merchants Bank of New York, against the executors of Winslow, the defaulting teller.

Twenty thousand Sunday School children paraded in Brooklyn yesterday.

The excitement in Cincinnati over the Mccoole and Coburn prize fight increases. Bets were offered of $2,000 on McCoole to beat Coburn, $1,000 on Hicken, champion light weight of England, and Jim Brennan, of Chicago, and $500 on the latter beating McCoole and Coburn for Kate. The fight between Coburn and McCoole will come off near Cold Spring station, in Indiana, on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about forty-five miles from Cincinnati.

E. C. Taylor, an old man from Versailles, Rutherford county, Tennessee, who had come to Nashville with marketing, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy in his wagon on the street.

The meeting of the American Unitarian Association was held in Boston yesterday. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year to be $20,000, and disbursements, $18,000. Rev. Thomas L. Elliott was re-elected President. In the evening a public meeting was held at Music Hall, addressed by Rev. C. H. Dalgairns, of Michigan, and others.

The steamship Damascus, from Dublin, arrived at Further Point yesterday morning.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

O. S. ASSEMBLY AT ALBANY.

Report of Board of Missions.

Southern Assembly at Baltimore.

ALBANY, May 26.—The Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) was in session to-day. Rector George Jiggle, a delegate from the Washington synod of Iowa, presented his credentials and was admitted.

It was unanimously resolved to hold the next General Assembly in New York, and in the Brick Church.

Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, made an earnest speech in his able and characteristic manner, in opposition to the union of the two branches of the church.

A report was read from the Board of Foreign Missions. It shows the receipts to be $285,000 99, and expenditures $313,000 96. It has fifty-six missionaries and stations among Indian tribes of South America, Africa, Asia, China and Japan, besides one in the city of New York, for the conversion of Jews, and the several missions in Germany, Europe. It employs 19 American ministers and teachers and 170 native teachers, 7,805 communicants and 6,951 scholars.

At the afternoon session of the Presbyterian Assembly, the remaining resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Missions were adopted.

Dr. Buttomore, from the Committee on Bills for disabled ministers, reported an expenditure for the year of $26,398 in aid of clergymen, widows and orphans. Resolutions urging churches to increase the fund were adopted.

Rev. Dr. Hodge addressed the Assembly against the union of the Old and New Schools, and Rev. Dr. Hunt in favor of reunion.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The Presbyterian Assembly met to-day, the vote on the reunion of the Old and New Schools, as reported yesterday, was announced as follows: Presbyteries voting for reunion, 88; against reunion, 30; not heard from, 19; total Presbyterian Schools in the jurisdiction of the Assembly, 137.

Pending the discussion of a motion to appoint a Committee to confer with the Presbyterian Committee of the Assembly on Sunday Schools, the Assembly adjourned.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The Inhuman Mob Rule—A Fugitive from Concord, Mass.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1868.

The insane mob, daily around on Saturday night, and supplemented by being one of the Knownothing Express editors, turns out to have had nothing to do with that affair. A telegram received to-day from Concord, Mass., says he had committed crime there, but the nature of his crime is not given. The dispatch says he recently is prisoner signed. He is still in jail and anxious himself by barricading the door of his cell with the stove and other moveable property to protect himself from an imaginary officer who is trying to arrest him.

A German paymaster reports that he has heard six cases of lead colic and paralysis in the use of tobacco leaf in Indian bread. A French physician asserts that tobacco leaf is used for improperly called tea leaf, will finally become impregnated with a poisonous salt of lead.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1868. NO. 219.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The President Acquitted.

THE VOTE ON TWO ARTICLES.

Guilty, 35; Not Guilty, 19.

Court Adjourned Without Day.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868—11:45 a. m.

The Senate caucus has agreed to postpone the vote on the impeachment articles for four weeks.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868—12:40 p. m.

The Senate has refused to take a vote on the articles by 26 to 28. Senator Ross voting no.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868—1 p. m.

On the second vote to adjourn to June 25th, it stood 27 to 27, and a motion was passed to vote on the second article.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868.

The vote on the second article resulted guilty, 35; not guilty, 19. Same vote as on seventh article.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1868.

After voting on the third article, the court, on motion of Senator Williams, of Oregon, adjourned *sine die*. Third vote same as on second article—35 to 19.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1868.

Impeachment Ended.

The impeachment proceeding began in the House of Representatives on Saturday, 23d of February, is at end. The President is acquitted of high crimes and misdemeanors, and the Court stands adjourned without date. What may come of the investigation now going on in the House of Representatives no one can tell, but the nine articles presented on the second of March and the two more brought in on the third have been defeated. Everybody knew from the beginning that the Democrats would all vote against everything, and the responsibility for defeat therefore lies with the seven Republicans who voted for acquittal, the Messrs. Grimes, Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle. The Senate has passed judgment on Andrew Johnson, and nothing remains but for the people to make up their final judgment on the Senate.

The informal caucus of radical Senators last evening decided nothing about the order of business to-day. The managers had promised a pigment and important report in the House, but it cannot be learned that this was a ruse to influence in favor of the postponement of the vote in the Senate. Some of them wanted further delay, others wanted a disposition of the matter at once. A great majority of the Republican Senators were known to favor an adjournment, till several, including Messrs. Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Morrill, of Vermont, and Morton, as well as the acting gentleman who voted against the strongest article, declared yesterday against such a course. It was, therefore, impossible to say last evening what would be done this morning. Impeachment men outside of Congress generally were for such delay, as it would give the managers the opportunity to concoct new accusations, and the impression was widely prevalent everywhere that another postponement would be carried.

The result of the vote on the remaining articles, if taken to-day, was known to Ross, Grimes, Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Trumbull and Van Winkle had primed their opinion, and it was therefore known that they would vote in the negative on all the articles. The position of Sullivan, Ohio, Fowler and Trumbull on the second article was ascertained, as it was certain that they would vote in support of the charge. Messrs. Ross and Willey were the only doubtful Senators. The latter had said he was for the first article, but declined to commit himself as to the second. Mr. Ross had repeatedly declined to avoid certain efforts one, two and three. That was twelve or fourteen days ago, when he avowed he would vote for the eleventh and even then he had voted against the eleventh, and the President's friends could only demand he would go against the second and third. There were organ rumors, however, of an influence with Senator Ross, and of a change in his views, and the consequence, coupled with visits from leading impeachment men and a report of recent conversations with him. Some of the more sanguine members of the House asserted that he was all right, and telegrams announcing in most positive terms that impeachment would be carried were sent from here to Chicago. It was evident that Ross held the balance of power, but how he would throw that balance, to-day the outside public could only hope or fear.

It happened therefore that things were in a good deal of uncertainty this morning. The questions everywhere asked were, would the vote be taken to-day, and how did Ross and Willey stand? Because of the doubt, or for some other cause, people did not go to the Capital as early as usual. Half an hour before the Senate met, the galleries were no more than one-fourth filled, and even when the Chief Justice took his seat at least one-quarter of the benches were vacant. The arrangements were similar to those on the day when the Eleventh Article was put to vote. There were policemen at each door of the entrance, at the foot of every stairway and in all the aisles of the gallery, with a small battalion of ushers, doorkeepers and ticket takers. There were less general ladies for the managers and counsel in front of the clerk's desk and closely on rows of extra-bottomed chairs in the rear of Senators' desks, for the members of the House. The rules of the Senate were not considered quite so literally as on some previous occasions, but it was useless to ask for favors, and no one got into the northern wing of the capitol without the white card of admission.

The Senate Chamber was quiet enough till just before noon, for most of the Radical Senators were in caucus in the Vice President's room. Mr. Dixon appeared early and lapsed nervously of several persons if Mr. Bogard, who was out of the city for a week, had yet returned. Mr. Willey also came in early and sat quietly half an hour in his seat. Mr. Edmunds dropped in after a while, and was at once surrounded with a group of correspondents, who asked him if he knew what the caucus was doing. Mr. Grimes had reached the capital, but was resting in his committee room. Mr. Howard had also arrived, and was in consultation with his brother Radicals. Mr. Ross sauntered into the chamber and began looking over his mail, evidently finding thrown several newspaper slips that in some way gave him amusement. Mr. Sumbury was reported to one of his Democratic associates, by a page, as about the capital and in a perfectly sober condition.

The caucus was in session nearly an hour, twenty-six Senators being present. Among the absentees were Conkling, Edmunds, Morrill, of Vt., Morton and Willey, and of course the seven Republicans who voted against conviction. It was conceded by the majority of the speakers that neither of the remaining articles could be carried. That Willey was doubtful and Ross for acquittal. Two or three, however, yet allowed themselves to indulge the hope that Ross might vote for the second article, and that it might be sustained if Willey voted. The sentiment of overwhelming numbers was decidedly for postponement, while Ferry and one or two more thought the matter had better be disposed of at once. It was argued in favor of further delay that something seemed due to the House, which was now sitting as investigator, that the Republic there promised to develop matters of grave importance, that it would be a good time to keep impeachment hanging over the President that the whole in the South would be emboldened to outrage and bitterness, if a verdict of acquittal was entered. The conclusion of the caucus was that as adjournment should be had to Tuesday, 23d of June and in case this should not be carried a vote should be taken on the second and third articles, after which, if they were lost, the court should adjourn *sine die*.

The Senators mostly came into their chamber about ten minutes before noon. The appearance of those who had been in consultation did not betoken a hopeful prospect for impeachment. They gave out word that four weeks postponement had been agreed upon. The gallerier hearing of this supposed the question settled, but correspondents and others who had been canvassing the situation saw that the vote on adjourning would be very close, while the proposition stood a bare chance of being defeated. The crowd outside was not so great as usual. Some scores of persons waited in the rotunda and halls beyond the southern doorkeeper, hoping that something might turn up to give them admittance to the galleries. They observed members of the House who passed through for tickets; they sent cards inconsumable to Senators begging for admission; they declaimed loudly about favoritism and rights of people; they eagerly inquired of every man who possibly might know what were the conclusions of the caucus and the prospects for conviction.

The court opened promptly at noon, with Mr. Stanbery, of counsel, and Messrs. Boutwell, Wilson, Bingham and Butler of the managers present. There were almost no privileged persons on the floor, except half a dozen ex-members of Congress. Mr. Williams, spokesman of the caucus, handed in with his preliminary motion for adjournment, but the Court kept itself in hand and went through the usual form, sending for the House and reading the journal of last day's session. The galleries were about three-fourths full, though twenty minutes later every seat was taken. The day being clear and warm there was a great predominance of bright colors through the ladies' gallery, and the other side even presented a much less sombre appearance than usual. As for the audience it was largely composed of persons who have been present nearly every day since the trial began. The ticket system generally secured a well dressed and well behaved auditory, but it easily fell into ruts, for it was far less trouble for Senators to give out continue to give their tickets to personal friends than to pass them over to the great public which regards members of Congress as superior beings. The diplomatic gallery was full at an early hour, and it was noticeable that, whereas on the former day of voting it was occupied mostly by the lighter members of the diplomatic body, it was to-day principally held by ladies and secretaries. The scene on the floor of the chamber during the reading of the journal was, except for the presence of the House, hardly less proud than usual. Mr. Stanbery, pale and thin, wearing an overcoat, sat bolt upright at the head of his table. Mr. Butler, on the other side, was tumbling a bundle of papers, and because of near sicknedness, frequently dropping his face down among them. Mr. Fessenden leaned forward and chatted a few minutes with Edmunds. Trumbull sat lazily in his chair, picking a leaf of that everlasting scrap of paper. When was clearing out the drawer of his desk as usual, and looking at numerous papers. Fowler was correcting the proof slips of his impeachment opinion. Doolittle and Dixon sat close together and whispered into each other's ears. Howard was in his seat, apparently as much at ease as usual, and hugged, came in with the air of a man and a friend, and sat in an easy chair down at the right of the Chief Justice. Keverly Johnson evidently thought the caucus might have evil designs on the President, and therefore Williams, his spokesman, needed watching. Saulsbury showed himself to the galleries by walking up and down in the aisle behind the outer row of Senators' chairs. Ross, the most upright for war in the Chamber, sat most of the time perfectly cold in his chair, looking straight at the Chief Justice.

At half past twelve, when the journal had been read and the preliminary proceedings were over, Mr. Williams again presented his rule regarding all orders heretofore made requiring a vote to be taken in a particular way. In the course of the next half hour three or four points of order were made—one clearly in spite or stupidity, and one so well founded that it could hardly have failed in secret cause. The galleries didn't know anything about technical matters, and impatiently indicated that they wanted them ruled out of court at once. The points of order, however, in which the Chief Justice dealt with respect to most of the questions, but he would consulted to submit each one as it was raised to the Senate without himself forming a decision. The result in every instance was that the impeachment men carried their point by majorities ranging from four to eight. The impeachment Republicans who voted with the other side on these points were Anthony, Corbett, Ferry, Edmunds, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New Hampshire, and Willey. A vote was more by play, of a serious character as he rose, but not involving the main question.

The real struggle began when the clerk called Conkling's order to vote on the article at once. This was met by two motions, the one to adjourn having been lost by a vote of 27 to 27, and the other to lay the Chief Justice now with the others still being Cole Conkling, Ferry, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Willey. This proposition being rejected, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, presented his order for an adjournment to the 23d of June, which was also lost by a tie vote of 27 to 27. The impeachers who now voted in the negative were Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Fessenden, Ferry, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Morton, and Patterson, of New Jersey.

This vote was in fact a direct reversal of that on Conkling's proposition, and the second chose that at twelve o'clock and forty minutes Mr. Edmunds, Fessenden and Willey voted one way and then, just twenty-five minutes later voted the other way. The curious thing about the proceedings on these preliminary questions, was that on each and every one of them, Mr. Ross voted squarely with the extreme Radicals against all points of order and Conkling's rule and for Morrill's adjournment resolution. He even wanted to adjourn the court till September, his professed theory being that it would be a good thing to keep impeachment pending over the President. It must be admitted that these various votes very much served to confuse spectators. As for Ross himself he sat stolid and indifferent, looking apparently at nothing out of sleepy eyes.

The adjournment resolution having been lost, there was nothing to do but for Mr. Wilson to present his proposition so that the articles could be taken up in order. This was agreed to unanimously, and at ten minutes past one, with a burst of delight and disappointment conjoined from the galleries, the clerk began reading article two, which all understood was the strongest of those remaining. Ross seemed to know that everybody was looking at him, and in a moment his face flushed red and he moved nervously in his chair. The galleries, it was clear, hadn't fully understood Anthony's position, for there was quite a rustling as he answered, "Guilty." Fessenden stood erect, with one hand on his desk and the other back in his pocket, and pronounced his "Not Guilty," with clearness and deliberation. Fowler had recovered heavier color, for whereas, on the former occasion he spoke so low that it is yet almost a matter of controversy now he voted, to-day he replied in a tone that the galleries heard to the furthest corner. Grimes rose from his seat with difficulty and responded in a feeble but firm voice. Ross rose slowly and gravely when his name was called, and stood with hands clasped loosely in front, his face now red and then pallid, but not a tremor visible about his body. The fifteen seconds in which the Chief Justice tervously recited the next question was the most exciting time ever known in the hall of the Senate. Every eye was turned upon Ross, one of the smallest, youngest and least influential members of the Senate, and from end to end, and side to side of the chamber, everybody understood that he held on his lips the official life or death of Andrew Johnson, and in his hand more of good or ill for the Republic than was ever before to be made or marred by one little word. The suspense, short as it was, was absolutely painful, and the galleries and the floor, itself almost broke into a murmur of relief when he pronounced his "not guilty," and thus settled impeachment at a breath. There was nothing more of interest in the roll call, for it mattered not how Willey voted except as he himself was concerned.

At twenty-five minutes past one the defeat of the second article was announced. The third article was at once taken up, but the contest had ended, and while the clerk read the paper many members of the House left the floor and scores of spectators crowded out of the galleries. It took fifteen minutes to gothrough the list of Senatorial names with question and answer. There was no possible hope for impeachment, and therefore no need to watch the tally, except to see if impeachment men could keep up their full strength on this article. They did it, and thus it was defeated by the same vote as the second and eleventh had been, viz.: 35 to 19.

The issue anticipated by the caucus had come, and the vast motion, therefore, was one by Mr. Williams for *sine die* adjournment. The anti impeachers didn't like this, but the other side was too strong for them, and then at twenty minutes before two, by a vote of 34 to 16, after a word of explanation from the Chief Justice as to the manner in which the Secretary would make up the journal of the Court for the trial of Andrew Johnson on articles of impeachment presented at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress, passed into history, there to be judged of its deeds with the sternest judgment.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met to-day at noon. The Republican Senators had been in consultation a couple of hours before on the question whether a vote on the articles should be taken to-day. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

The Chief Justice took his seat as presiding officer, and proclamation in the usual form was made by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senator WILLIAMS offered the following order:

Ordered, That the preliminary motion be adopted as to the order of reading and voting on the articles of impeachment be rescinded.

Senator HOWARD moved to lay the motion on the table.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said the question was in the opinion of the Chair, and no other was in order. There was no objection called for the reading of the order and it was read.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that the first question was on the motion of Senator Howard to lay the motion on the table. The Secretary would call the roll.

Senator HOWARD made the necessary objection.

Then, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, it was ordered that the Senate was ready to receive them in the House of Representatives for the purpose of voting on the articles of impeachment.

Mr. BOUTWELL, one of the managers, entered the Senate from the part of the House, who took their seats. Mr. Stanbery was not present. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Curtis, who were of counsel, were present.

The managers having been announced at the bar, entered in Committee of the Whole, headed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and took their seat in the following order: Messrs. Bingham, Wilson, Boutwell and Butler, of Massachusetts.

Mr. EVARTS said if the resolution recently read was the order of the Senate, he would ask that the resolution ordered by Senator WILLIAMS come up.

Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE said if the resolution recently read was the order of the Senate, he would submit the question to the Senate.

The CHIEF JUSTICE stated his opinion that it was not in order to vote on the articles of impeachment before they had been read, but he would submit the question to the Senate.

A vote was taken whether the resolution be received and acted on now, and was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS.

Cameron,	Howe,	Sprague,
Cattell,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Conkling,	Morrill,	Sumner,
Conness,	Morton,	Thayer,
Cragin,	Nye,	Tipton,
Drake,	Patterson,	Wade,
Ferry,	Ramsey,	Willey,
Frelinghuysen,	Ross,	Williams,
Harlan,	Sherman,	Yates—29.
Howard,	Spencer,	

NAYS.

Anthony,	Fowler,	Morrill, Vt.
Buckalew,	Henderson,	Norton,
Chandler,	Hendricks,	Patterson, N. H.
Corbett,	Johnson,	Patterson, Tenn.
Davis,	McCreery,	Saulsbury,
Dixon,	Morgan,	Vickers,
Doolittle,	Morrill, Me.	Willey—19.

Mr. WILLIAMS modified his motion to rescind all orders heretofore made requiring a vote to be taken on any article on a particular day, so as to read that no order heretofore made shall be considered which had already been passed upon, and which had already been passed upon, and which had already been passed upon, and

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily—one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph literally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

In proof of the ultimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly append them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.

G. Mercer Coates, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	
1. W. H. Kerns,	13. Samuel Shoch,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagenseller,
3. H. C. Whitley,	15. Chas. McMillen,
4. G. A. Hill,	16. George W. Case,
5.	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank H. Lemon,	19. Wm. Elliott,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David W. Reed,	22. Wm. Ross,
11. Wm. Darlington,	23. S. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

Which by the Resignation of one by their association to the Legislature, will appoint a Senatorial Elector in the district of the late member elected to the Legislature.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The question is put in the spirit of resolution. No man who is not thinking of some trick or scheme wherein an honest debt can be repudiated, would ever be at a loss to know what was meant by the declaration of sentiment that the debt "should be paid according to the letter and spirit of the law under which it was contracted." It needs only those who mean to repudiate, if they can, who resort to quibbling. It is precisely this that the *Post* is up to.

END OF IMPEACHMENT.

Yesterday the Senate sitting as a High Court of Impeachment proceeded to vote on the second article, and the result was the same as on the eleventh article, 35 for conviction, 19 for acquittal—one less than enough to convict, whereupon the Court adjourned *sine die*.

Unless Gen. Butler succeeds in gaining strength enough to carry new articles—of which there is no immediate probability—we presume this is the last of the impeachment business. In our judgment the Court did well to dispose of it now. A further postponement, without the very best of reasons, would have been contrary to the popular expectation and wish; for, in whatever light the question is viewed, a protraction of the struggle would have an unfavorable effect on business, and it is difficult to perceive how it would be materially different viewed from a political standpoint.

While we believe unqualifiedly that on every consideration relating to justice and the general welfare, ANDREW JOHNSON should have been pronounced guilty and removed, we are glad, since that could not be, that the country knows it. The people, no longer distracted alternately by expectation and disappointment, will themselves apply to the great evil which afflicts the country the remedy which is in their own hands. Nor is there any reason to apprehend defeat from treachery, or any of the corrupt appliances of the Whisky Ring or other combinations which support ANDREW JOHNSON.

MR. CHASE IN THE MIRE.

The movement to make Mr. CHASE the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, appears to be genuine. A meeting of leading Democrats was held in New York on Saturday, when it was agreed that a circular should be prepared, and be sent abroad in furtherance of the object. Since the Chicago Convention the Democracy appear to have realized that their situation is indeed desperate, and that necessarily desperate measures only will suffice. The frame of mind of the wayward boys, not one of whom could pray in a thunder storm, was not a touch to that into which the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX has thrown the unbridled. Nothing short would have turned them in favor of CHASE, and perhaps the strangest thing of all is that anybody should think of him, or that he should wish to be a candidate. Those who join in, confess at once that the party has no legitimate chance. What chance his nomination would create, is indeed difficult to discern.

It is said that the Chief Justice is headover-heels in the movement, and has expressed the belief that however he runs—and run he will—success will await him. Never was a man more mistaken. That which in this business will arrest the attention of most men first, is the affrontery which Mr. CHASE voluntarily occupies. It is one more worthy of a hot house politician than a statesman, much less the head of the Judiciary branch of the Government, which should be perfectly pure. In huckstering for this nomination, he has forfeited the good opinion of his country-men; and unless we greatly err in our opinion of the American people, no favoring circumstance could save him from utter defeat were he to come before them. The thinking masses of all parties would regard it as their duty to rebuke him and vindicate the country from the imputation to which such a course on his part would subject it. It is the first time a Chief Justice has chosen to get down in the mire. That there he is, is too true. All the people behold him with a sense of humiliation. He may be a very proper candidate for the Democracy, nevertheless.

SHALL PITTSBURGH BE SOLD OUT?

We have alluded to the negotiations reported to be in progress in New York, between the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad companies, and expressed an earnest hope that they should not be consummated. We cannot refrain from again recurring to the question, in hopes that Pittsburgh business men may be stirred up to take some action before it is too late. To our mind, nothing could be more disastrous to Pittsburgh than a combination, such as is hinted at between these two powerful corporations. Our Eastern freight interests are now completely at the mercy of the Pennsylvania Road, and if this huge monopoly should succeed in getting control of our Western connections also, we may as well close up our workshops at once. We can only judge of the future by the past, and when we examine the history of the Pennsylvania Road, and note the discriminations of its managers against this city, we may well feel alarmed.

But what shall be done? How can this combination be prevented? Only by the prompt, decided action of our citizens. Let our leading men take the matter in hand. Let them appoint a committee to meet with Mr. CASE, and use all the influence in their power to urge him to a different conclusion. The amount required in money to construct the connecting line between the Fort Wayne and Eastern road is not large. Control our business men, convince Mr. CASE of their sincerity, and his and their interest in the matter? Let them canvass our wealth and our capital, our workshops and our manufactories, and be prepared to say how many of the bonds of the road they will take to aid him in the undertaking.

Mr. CASE is, unquestionably, one of the clearest headed railroad men in this country. He has the interests of his road thoroughly at heart, and to influence him it will only be necessary to convince him of the danger of forming any connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the immense advantage to his road of having another Eastern connection. Show him these facts, and let him see that we are ready to help him with our money as well as our moral support, and he will settle the matter instantly.

With the control of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, the Allegheny Valley Railroad and its eastern connection, there is opened up to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company a future of the most glorious promise. It will place Mr. CASE at the head of the most splendid railroad on the Continent, stretching out its iron arms from New York on the East to Chicago and the far West. And when the Pacific Road shall be finished, it will take its place and assert its power as the Eastern Division of the Grand Central Railroad from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The cable reports give but a glimpse of the agitation in England respecting the Irish Church. The land is convulsed from end to end by public meetings, and the *pour condition* of hired stumpers are in the field on both sides of the question. The Liberal cry is that the Irish Church, being the church of the minority, should be disestablished. The defense of the Tories consists in alleging that the Catholics and dissenters are in league to overthrow Protestantism. Angry feelings, harsh language, crowded audiences, vile imputations, are the disorder that reigns. Our opinions on this subject are known. Such establishments are a libel on our common Christianity. Prayers by act of Parliament, Bishops by the grace of a Premier and Cabinet, and not by the grace of God, articles of faith that may be made to speak the narrowest Calvinism or the broadest Arminianism, a church that fulminates "decrees and reviews," without power to enforce Common Law, and yet so bigoted that it damns the child of the peasant that dies unbaptized, is a church associated with a State that speaks little for the consistence of statesmen who try to fasten the shackles on an unwilling people.

To understand properly the agitation concerning the Irish Church, which enlightened Americans all look upon as unjust to the Irish people, and that without regard to any desire on the part of Irish Catholics to establish a nationally endowed faith, it is necessary to know that the two great bodies of parties here, in the course of their lives, changed sides—DISRAELI having been in early life an opponent of the Irish Church and of all state establishments, and GLADSTONE, in early life, their defender. This fact adds considerable bitterness to the party fight, and gives the Tories an opportunity to send the spleen they feel at the first shock from the Liberal party against State establishments.

The debates on the Irish Church show that the establishment has lasted three hundred years. The monasteries in England lasted many centuries, but the people finally grew when that delectable specimen of a wife-killer, Bluff HARRY, who took the Irish Church under his especial patronage, swept them away.

The English Arch Bishops and Bishops, those specimens of the teachings of the meek and lowly JESUS, who are great on the loaves and fishes, are apathetic in some against the change. The Great Teacher of humanity agonized in prayer on the mountain top, compassionately forsaken, and in the bitterness of his soul said, "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head." The yearly incomes of the bishops, their palaces and their legislatorial privileges in the House of Lords, show that to be a bishop, in a worldly sense, is not a bad thing.

The revenues of the Irish Church are about $6,000,000 per annum. About $2,000,000 is distant from what was once tithes, but are now rent charges. Previous to the twelfth century Ireland had no connection with England, but HENRY II, at the desire of the Pope, subjugated Ireland, and HENRY VIII took and took similar possession. In 1572 the Synod of Cashel was held, summoned by HENRY, when it was ordained that "all the faithful in CHRIST shall pay tithes of their cattle, corn and other produce to the Church of the parish to which they belong." If these tithes were right we confess that the Catholic Church should never have been dispossessed of them. If they were wrong, as we think they are, then neither Church should have them. The English government recognized the injustice of the state of affairs in Ireland in 1800, for in that year they passed the Tithe Commutation act, by which the landlord became liable instead of the tenant, being allowed 25 per cent. for the liability. Another source of income to the Irish Church is glebe lands. There are 532,000 acres of this kind of land, yielding, so far as we can arrive at any satisfactory statement, $400,000 yearly. MACAULAY, HALLAM, FROUDE and MASSEY, historians of great research and culture, say that the land was confiscated by Protestant agents from the Catholics and given to the Protestant Church "The Plantation of Ulster" was the blackest deed of the seventeenth century. Every acre in Ulster was confiscated, the dignitaries of the Church were exiled, the Catholics were forbidden owning a steeple, tolling a bell or erecting a horse worth more than twenty-five dollars. The penal laws enacted, whereby Catholics were disqualified from holding any office, and marriages were made illegal as between Catholics and Protestants, were a disgrace to the nation. The English Liberals passed Catholic emancipation, and have always been the friends of progress. They now propose to take the vast wealth of the Irish Church and appropriate it to useful purposes—not to give it back to the Catholics, for they honorably refuse to accept any of the Church property.

The English dissenters, by which we mean those who dissent from the Episcopal Church, are but poorly represented in Ireland. The census shows but four thousand three hundred and fifty seven Independents, and four thousand two hundred and thirty-two Baptists. There are two males and one female belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon's denomination, and one male and four females belonging to the new Connexion Methodists. The Episcopalians in comparison to the Catholics were as one to ten, and if the whole religious population is taken, the Catholics are in such a great majority as to make us wonder, who understand the value of Voluntaryism, how the anomaly has existed so long. SIR WILLIAM PETTY'S Political Economy of Ireland has been a great authority during the agitation; and the census commissioners give the following figures, which are disputed by some: Irish Roman Catholics, 500,000; English Established Church, 100,000; Protestant Dissenters, 100,000; Scotch Presbyterians, 100,000; total Protestants, 400,000; total Roman. This gives, allowing 7,000,000 of a population, rather more than one in seven as connected with churches, either by membership or family ties or attendance, but the Catholics, even by this showing, are three times more numerous than all the other denominations combined. Here, then, is a great question for the English people. They fully recognize the importance of it, and the sons of toil that were true to this country through the war, that saved England from the crime of congratulating the South, the masses that forced the passage of the late Reform Bill, whereby the country is nearly committed to household suffrage, demand the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, and our desire is their success.

PECUNIARY the most silly report put in circulation, is that which associates Governor CURTIN's name with Mr. CHASE's in connection with a bolting ticket. The New York *Sun* can do better than manufacture such stuff.

The Rising Tide.

It was asserted in the Chicago Convention, by ex-Governor BROWN, that a large number of original secessionists and Southern Democrats of their comments on the nominations, a large number of Northern Democrats will unquestionably support them from financial considerations alone. On Friday afternoon, says the New York *Commercial*, a prominent leader of the party on Long Island said to a group of his friends who were in company with him on the James Slip ferry-boat: "I shall vote for GRANT. I am satisfied that the Western republicanists have got such a strong hold that they will force Pendleton on the Convention or bolt, so did the Breckinridge men in 1860. Neither I nor any of the bondholders here at the East will stand to their demands." We expect, continues the *Commercial*, soon to announce the beginning of a regular stampede from the party which has already become known and recognized as the party of repudiation, no matter who may be put in nomination.

The West Virginia Senators.

Senator WILEY has written a letter in which he denies the statement attributed to him that Senator VAN WINKLE had an interview with Chief Justice CHASE in reference to the election trials, and that the views of the Chief Justice had caused MR. VAN WINKLE to change his opinion. The statement of the Chief Justice which caused MR. VAN WINKLE to modify his views, MR. WILEY says, was made in open court in connection with the Treasurer, in the question on the eleventh article. MR. WILEY also says that while that statement of the Chief Justice so influenced MR. VAN WINKLE's mind, it had the contrary effect on him. His card concludes as follows:

> Allow me to say in conclusion that whilst I differed with my colleague in this grave matter, yet I am glad that I am so certain that he was conscientious in his opinion, as I am sure that I was in mine. I never knew a man to show more calmness and purity of character and greater confidence than I have in his.

Among the delegates to the Soldiers' Convention was General F. J. Herron, of New Orleans, who did not arrive until the morning before the Convention, and hence his name did not appear among the published list of delegates. General HERRON warmly sympathized with the movement, and will give the soldiers' cause the full benefit of his efforts and sympathies to render it successful.

THE following, interesting as it will always be to many concern, appears in the New York papers: "Worthington's Club House, on Matilda street, Saratoga, is not to be opened this season. The furniture has been sold to parties in New York, and will be transferred to Long Branch, there to be used in fitting up a new Club House."

THE "third party" movement appears to have received its sudden quietus. MR. CHASE, the head man, having joined the Democrats, awaits volunteers on that line. The prospect is that desertions will greatly exceed the recruits.

THE Lafayette *Journal* says that an epidemic has broken out among the crows, in the northeastern part of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and they are dying off very rapidly. About one-third of the crows in the neighborhood of the Wild Cat and north of the city have died within ten days past, and several in the city proper. The first symptoms noticeable are stiffening of the legs and then a tumbling off the limb. Dogs and chickens feasting on the dead crows very speedily, and the lady boarders very effusively. It is the same disease which has already made its appearance in Carroll Illinois.

THE Davenport *Gazette*, under the head of "good news," says: "A special Washington dispatch informs us that Senator GRIMES had made arrangements last Tuesday to return to his home in Burlington, and expects to remain in the State would under his resignation as Senator."

POLITICAL.

THE friends of JOHNSON at Cincinnati and elsewhere in the West have organized a committee, under the title of the "Pendleton Escort," to go to New York on the day of the National Convention, in such numbers as will adequately reflect the feeling of the West in reference to the Presidential candidate. Arrangements have been made with the railroad companies for the transportation of the members of the "Pendleton Escort" to reach New York in an inexpensive and pleasant manner. The members of this organization will wear distinctive badges on the Convention day in New York, going, as they will, armed, and with appropriate banners and designations. Citizens of the Western States are invited to enroll themselves.

The *Charleston Mercury*, *Lynchburg Republican*, *Petersburg Index*, *Mobile Register*, *New Orleans Picayune*, and the *Memphis Avalanche* are all in favor of General HANCOCK for President.

The St. Louis *Times* says: We have seen enough of the action of the different county Democratic conventions to convince us that, if the wishes of the people are respected, an unbroken delegation in New York for PENDLETON, as in Indiana, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, and, indeed, all the States, except Missouri, Mr. PENDLETON is the first choice of the people.

Politicians of the Democratic persuasion have had a gathering in Washington lately with respect to the Presidency. The Pendletonites were in greatest force, though HANCOCK's friends are somewhat hopeful. On one point there was unanimity, we are assured, namely, that in order to secure the nomination to the person who may be generally conceded to be the most popular among the entire conservative masses of the country, all Republicans with special interests of such particular candidate and the preferences for them shall give away, and all shall unite upon the one deemed the most available candidate. In this comparison of views another fact is discovered, namely, that Chief Justice CHASE would receive the hearty support of all factions, and would be always mentioned as their second choice at least; and among the most influential conservatives men have been there started up quite a formidable party in favor of nominating him for the first move, and, on the latter refusing to permit his name to go before the convention, then that Governor ENGLISH be nominated for the Vice Presidency.

A number of politicians of New York met on Saturday evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of concerting measures for procuring Chief Justice CHASE to the coming Democratic Convention as their candidate for the Presidency. A. Oakey Hall presided. It was resolved to prepare a circular to be for signed among leading Democratic politicians and editors, setting forth the claims of Mr. CHASE upon the Democratic party, and soliciting their influence in his nomination. A. Oakey Hall, and Messrs. Symes and Austin were appointed a committee to prepare such a circular.

General GRANT is said to be in hourly receipt of telegrams from all quarters, pledging him such a vote as never was given before the residence of American Lincoln.

We make this extract from the New York *Evening Post*: "General GRANT said in our hearing, not long ago: 'The rebels we whipped, as it was our duty to do; they fought us bravely, and I for one have no spite against them. If they behave themselves, I shall think well of them. But the Copperheads and peace men of the North—the men who, during the war, sneered at our victories, encouraged the enemy, and did their utmost to clog our wheels—they have no use for in the front, such men I can't forgive; I will never forget them, nor have anything to do with them.'"

PERSONAL.

—Victor Emanuel recently attended the wedding of one of his illegitimate daughters, who was married at Turin to a nobleman of an ancient Genoese family, to another member of which a beautiful American lady was lately united. This branch of the King's family is said to be numerous, and it is added that he is never indifferent to their claims.

—The following Philadelphians were among "as passengers by the City of Paris, which sailed on Saturday from New York, for Liverpool: John Thurston, Theodore Hoengger, P. Fox, Mr. Faulkner, Michael Tommy, Commission and family, S. Whittington, Henry H. Commission and family, Mrs. Gowen, Mrs. Edward Martin, James Asbury, Miss Amanda Spackman, and Miss A. M. Hood, Rev. Dr. Prime, Rev. F. de. Benschkay, Rev. Mr. Downing, and Mrs. D., of Astoria City, are also on board. Rev. H. F. Ralph is on board the Britannia, for Liverpool.

—Hutchinson Train writes to the *World* that he has concluded not to run for the Presidency and withdraws from the canvass. He says he shall "feel greatly annoyed" if his friends continue to run him.

—The Boston *Journal* says newspaper men are beginning to be appreciated. The Chicago Convention had for its President an editor and publisher, and Mr. COLFAX is of the same profession.

—An Algerian correspondent called on the brother of Kassai, Prince of Tiga, and among other civilized curiosities showed him his watch, whereupon the chief produced his own, began to wind it up, and got his visitor to do the same, fearing that his wound up in the handle, the savage claimed it and gave his own—which does not appear to have been of the first quality in exchange; whereupon there was some unpleasantness, and not until other presents had been offered to make it up did the writer get his watch back. By the by, these presents consisted of a basking glass, some needles, and an India rubber doll that squeaked.

—A dashing young widow in Detroit prepared a pleasant surprise for her suitor a few evenings since. Expecting a call from him, she hid herself in a convenient corner, and as he touched the knob of the door bell sprang out in the darkness of the evening, and nearly smothered him—with kisses. His cool reception of her caresses startled her with a recognition of the fact that instead of her lover she had been lavishing her sweetness upon the conductor of a street car, who had come with a note explaining an unforeseen absence. The widow thereupon, with great propriety, fainted on the spot.

TRADE OF PITTSBURGH IN OIL AND LIQUORS.

Amount of Petroleum Refined, Exported, &c., During past Four Months—Amount of Fermented Liquor and Distilled Spirits Manufactured and Sold.

No business in the history of the city of Pittsburgh has been so rapid in its growth as the Petroleum trade. Previous to 1863, the business was very insignificant, and the capital invested was quite small. There are now in and about Pittsburgh some sixty refineries, with a capacity to refine oil to the amount of 27,000 barrels per week, or 1,404,000 barrels per year—equal to 43,680,000 gallons per year—or nearly as much (within 2,000,000 gallons) as the export of the past year.

From official sources we have compiled the following tables in regard to oil, fermented liquors and distilled spirits, in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts, for the past four months. For these valuable figures we are indebted to Henry Ford Wagner, the chief clerk to the Assessor of the Twenty-second District, whose books are kept in such complete order, that but a few moments are required to get up complete statistics on any branch of business. To John G. Curtis, Esq., chief clerk for D. E. Nevin, Esq., Assessor in the Twenty-third District, whose books are kept in equally admirable order, we are indebted for the statistics of that district.

The following tables show the amount of refined oil and benzine, in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts, for the months from Jan., 1868, and for the month of April:

Twenty-second District—Refined Oil.

Months.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Total.
January	106,000 gals.	1,000	106,000
February	96,000 gals.	1,000	96,000
March	93,000 gals.	1,000	93,000
For the quarter	295,000 gals.	3,000	298,000
April	90,000 gals.	1,000	90,000
Total	385,000 gals.	4,000	388,000

Benzine.

Months.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Total.
January	120,000 gals.	1,000	120,000
February	110,000 gals.	1,000	110,000
March	100,000 gals.	1,000	100,000
For the quarter	330,000 gals.	3,000	333,000
April	90,000 gals.	1,000	90,000
Total	420,000 gals.	4,000	423,000

Twenty-third District—Refined Oil.

Months.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Total.
January	18,000 gals.	1,000	18,000
February	16,000 gals.	1,000	16,000
March	16,000 gals.	1,000	16,000
Total	50,000 gals.	3,000	53,000

Benzine.

Months.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Total.
January	15,000 gals.	1,000	15,000
February	14,000 gals.	1,000	14,000
March	14,000 gals.	1,000	14,000
For the quarter	43,000 gals.	3,000	46,000
April	15,000 gals.	1,000	15,000
Total	58,000 gals.	4,000	61,000

From the above tables the following figures show the amount of refined oil and benzine for the four months named, to be as follows:

	Refined Oil.	Benzine.	Total.
Twenty-second Dis.	388,000 gals.	423,000 gals.	811,000 gals.
Twenty-third Dis.	53,000 gals.	61,000 gals.	114,000 gals.
Total	441,000 gals.	484,000 gals.	925,000 gals.

Evacuation for the Same Period of 1867.

Months.	From Pittsburgh.	From Allegheny Junction.	Total.
January	1,000,000 gals.	1,000	1,000,000
February	1,000,000 gals.	1,000	1,000,000
March	1,000,000 gals.	1,000	1,000,000
For the quarter	3,000,000 gals.	3,000	3,000,000
April	1,000,000 gals.	1,000	1,000,000
Total	4,000,000 gals.	4,000	4,000,000

Shipments East.

To Charles Barr, Esq., General Freight Agent's Office, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, we are under obligations for the following report of the number of barrels of oil shipped East over that railroad during the months of January, February, March and April, 1868, and for the same period of 1867:

1868.			
	From Pittsburgh.	From Allegheny Junction.	Total.
January	29,000 bbls.	1,000	29,000
February	26,000 bbls.	1,000	26,000
March	25,000 bbls.	1,000	25,000
For the quarter	80,000 bbls.	3,000	80,000
April	23,000 bbls.	1,000	23,000
Total	103,000 bbls.	4,000	103,000

1867.			
	From Pittsburgh.	From Allegheny Junction.	Total.
January	30,000 bbls.	1,000	30,000
February	28,000 bbls.	1,000	28,000
March	27,000 bbls.	1,000	27,000
For the quarter	85,000 bbls.	3,000	85,000
April	24,000 bbls.	1,000	24,000
Total	109,000 bbls.	4,000	109,000

Fermented Liquors.

The following table exhibits the amount of fermented liquors, in barrels, entered during the quarter ending March 31, 1868:

Districts.	22d District.	23d District.	Total.
First Quarter	12,000 bbls.	1,000	13,000
April	4,000 bbls.	1,000	5,000
Total	16,000 bbls.	2,000	18,000

Twenty-second and District—Distilled Spirits.

Amount of spirits distilled, placed in bond, and sold in the Twenty-third District from January 1, 1868, to April 30, 1868, inclusive:

Months.	Distilled.	In Bond.	Sold.
January	28,000 gals.	28,000 gals.	500 gals.
February	26,000 gals.	26,000 gals.	500 gals.
March	25,000 gals.	25,000 gals.	500 gals.
April	24,000 gals.	24,000 gals.	500 gals.
Total	103,000 gals.	103,000 gals.	2,000 gals.

Twenty-third District—Distilled Spirits.

Amount of spirits distilled, placed in bond, and sold in the Twenty-third District from January 1, 1868, to April 30, 1868, inclusive:

Months.	Distilled.	In Bond.	Sold.
January	28,000 gals.	28,000 gals.	500 gals.
February	26,000 gals.	26,000 gals.	500 gals.
March	25,000 gals.	25,000 gals.	500 gals.
April	24,000 gals.	24,000 gals.	500 gals.
Total	103,000 gals.	103,000 gals.	2,000 gals.

The Twenty-Fourth Congressional District.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the COMMERCIAL is most extensively circulated among the voters of the Twenty-Fourth Congressional District, it perhaps is the best medium through which to present the interests of the party there. So far as Greene county is concerned, she presents for the coming contest the name of Capt. J. Benton Donley, as her choice for the Congressional canvass, and as an old citizen of Greene, and still in being made by the people to defend the rights of the party in the convention, it is but proper that we should be presented right before the District. His nomination was made in good faith. A choice of four names was given, and out of forty-two delegates, J. B. Donley received twenty-three on second ballot, seven not voting. Hence he was more than the choice of the county. No doubt the defeated candidates and their friends feel sore over the defeat, yet when was there one who did not? Never has Greene county had so full a convention of properly elected delegates, nor were they more determined to contend for their rights in the Congressional nomination. The efforts that are being made to injure Mr. Donley by accusing that he is forming a coalition with Hon. G. V. Lawrence, are entirely erroneous.

We present to the District a sound thorough going radical Republican. A soldier, true to his country, a total abstinence Temperance man: a man of no doubtful morality, and one at whom even his political enemies have not dared to point the finger of their calumnious pen, although treacherous friends, through petty spite, have supplied their place, by evil imaginations, which would be beneath the dignity of an honorable political opponent.

The question now puts itself to us in this form: Shall we, who have had to "beard the Democratic lion in his own den," and fight them in the interest of the Twenty-fourth District, and who have done it, by a majority of over one thousand, receive the assistance of the District to show that there are still some men left in Greene County?

We have been faithful to all the requirements of the District heretofore. If the same fealty is still expected, our interests must be considered as well as others, and the same support given to us, that we have given to others in times past. If such is to be the case, we can enter upon the contest in good spirit, but if we have to fight both friend and foe, the contest will not only be very discouraging, but very doubtful. This will be found to be the general feeling in Greene County. We ask to be considered favorably among the list of candidates.

CARMICHAELS, May 23, 1868. G. W. D.

FROM SHARON, PA.

Town Improvements—Masonic—Brookfield and Hubbard—A Venerable Minister.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

SHARON, May 25, 1868.

The City Fathers of this enterprising town have now under contract the repairing of the streets, by spreading furnace cinder over the surface. Four thousand cart loads of this material are to be delivered and properly adjusted at twenty-five cents per load. In many respects, this will make a street superior to the "Nicolson pavement!"

S. S. HILL, Esq., formerly a resident of this place, and who died at Titusville, will be buried here on Tuesday with the imposing ceremonies of Freemasonry. Allow me here to state, that recent measures taken to persecute secret societies in the "Smoky City," do not obtain much influence or sympathy in this locality. Query: Why should an institution entirely benevolent, practicing a strict system of morality and charity, acknowledging the Grand Architect of the Universe as its head, and in the Christian orders of Knighthood the Trinity, be persecuted and denounced.

From the beautiful, enterprising town of Sharon, two miles west, surrounded with a fine agricultural country, lies the village of Brookfield, with a population of about four hundred, depending chiefly upon the farming community to keep it alive. In this locality the grain prospects present an exceedingly thrifty appearance. Corn is selling at 75 cents per bushel, in the Town of Hubbard, having four thousand of a population and eleven hundred voters. This is the headquarters of the miners' strike, and at present is filled with "strikers" indulging in ale-ing and an occasional fight.

It is said that whisky is the key to the prison and almshouse, and if this proverb be a true one then a lively contribution may be made up for those institutions of correction from that locality. By no means, however, does this apply to the good law-abiding citizens of the community. But when the demon of passion and gain is aroused and loosed among a class of these miners, swarming the filthy drinking saloons, carousing, prowling and lounging about the streets, it is not to be supposed a village can be entirely orderly, or that the sober, industrious, peaceable citizens are chargeable with the debauchery.

Rev. Father Eddy, one of the pioneers of Methodism in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, preached here on Sabbath day. This venerable man has been stationed in Hubbard fifty two years ago, when a log cabin here and there marked the spot of Sharon. Fifty one years ago he passed this place upon horseback with his saddle bags, and his circuit was from Erie, Warren, Painesville, and Cleveland, and in this capacity brought tidings of good from the regions beyond. He was a welcome guest, that gladdened their hearts and reconciled them to the frontier life. He often passed through New Castle when it was not larger than a dozen log cabins, and has watched its gradual growth until it now has a population of about twelve thousand inhabitants. Father Eddy is now eighty years of age, and is still able to preach three times and four times each Sabbath day. But the multiplied years of life is upon him, and in a few short years more he will bear the olive branch to his master and receive his reward. Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter into thy Master's joy," &c. E.

As an indication of the interest that eastern capitalists feel in western enterprise and development, we may mention that yesterday, in the Tremont House dining room, there sat down at one table a party of ten eastern gentlemen, capitalists, whose aggregate wealth amounts to about fifty millions of dollars. One of them also, Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, is worth over fifteen millions. All of these gentlemen are largely interested in our western railroads, and are here on a tour of observation in reference to that interest. They leave here to go over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph and their Kansas and Pacific Railroad connections, and will, we presume, also visit other lines that are making their way to the "Far West."—*Chicago Journal*, Monday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION—Tickets for the Banquet of the PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION, can be had on application at FITTOCK'S STORE, Fifth and Smithfield streets.

THE TELEGRAPHIC LIKE WORKS, now introduced for pumping water for private houses, and for all purposes where a boring machine can be used. The one in use at the residence of J. Oberlin, pumping water out of the Bed of Chartiers Creek, is the best thing yet for the cheapest and most simplified improvement for pumping water. Call and see it in operation. Thanks for past favors, and a continuance of the same solicited. Send for circular. EMMA MARTIN, Sole Agent, Reinhold's Store, Allegheny City, Pa.

TWIN CITY SLATE CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in every variety of ROOFING SLATE, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. General Office—No. 42 SEVENTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. J. S. NEWMYER, President.

VOIGHT, MAHOOD & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 107 LIBERTY STREET. Have for sale:
10,000 Dried Peaches, P. Rivers and P. Alberts;
10,000 Do Dried Peaches, cheap;
10,000 Do Dried Apples;
Bags Dried Cherries;
Bales Carpets;
Bales Cotton;
Sacks Feathers;
Sacks Coffee;
Boxes Candles;
Boxes Soap;
25 Bbls. Cider Vinegar;
Bbls. Pickles;
Bbls. Apple Butter;
Bbls. Mince Meat;
Bbls. Cranberries;
Bbls. Apple Cider;
Bbls. Dutch Herring;
Bbls. Dutch Herring;
Bbls. Dutch Herring

he Daily Commercial

SUNRISE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Comic Footprints of Humble-Bee Hunting Women—Love of Life, etc.

The mail brings us full details of the great typhoon and volcanic eruptions which took place at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, between the 26th and April 5th. The shocks were experienced on the 15th of March, increasing in violence towards night. At the same time a smoke was seen issuing from Mauna Loa. On the night Saturday morning, 28th, until in the afternoon ninety-seven shocks were felt. Between one and two o'clock a very severe shock was felt, which caused the houses [illegible] to sway backward and forward, swing crockery and other articles from the [illegible] in dwellings and stores. Many frame houses were moved from their foundations; in stone buildings were badly cracked, in [illegible] instances rendered untenable. While this was going a thundering noise, like earth moved by a tremendous sea, filling the air with dust. On Sunday night over three hundred shocks had been experienced.

[illegible] destruction of life and property was [illegible] the south end of the island, in the district of Kau, the destruction of life and property was great. Over fifteen hundred shocks of earthquake had been distinctly felt in twelve days.

Times the ground trembled incessantly for [illegible] space of six and eight hours. The stone [illegible] in the district which were strongly built, by the first shocks, were subsequently completely destroyed. The heaviest shock occurred Thursday afternoon, April 2, at about four o'clock. This shock was felt all over the group of the same hours, but did no damage except on the island of Hawaii. The dreadful time were heard immediately after the shock, doing great damage to life and property. An eyewitness states that he was watching the sea when the water receded, and with the air of a [illegible] saw the wave roll in over the tops of coconut trees.

Almost every house on the coast of Kau was [illegible] away. Every ocean natives are known to [illegible] drowned, and it is feared that the [illegible] of which the facts are known. Some [illegible] escapes were made. One native [illegible] at sea got off and carried out to sea, and swam on after being four hours in the water. A child, not over three years of age, was seen floating off on the crest of a house, and rescued by the bravery of a native, who plunged into the sea, and swimming off to him, rescued him and brought him safely to the shore. The [illegible] at wharf at the landing at Kiholo was flung [illegible] and about one-eighth of a mile. Rocks of [illegible] were carried inland and then back with a receding wave, some occupying on the fields of others going out to sea. This wave occurred but once, if any, low outside of this district. The tide was seen to rise and fall more or less frequently around the island.

THE DESTRUCTION OF HILO.

The fire was seen to issue from Mauna Loa in the morning of the 27th of March, and later in the day was seen issuing from three or four different points near the summit. These [illegible] running together made a stream of fire about a mile wide, which ran down the south slope at the rate of ten miles a day for two or three days, when it was lost to view and if not again made its appearance until a quarter past six, p. m., of Tuesday, April 7, when it broke out on the land of Kumaka. It was flowing towards Paauau, and had probably crossed in that of land and on down to the sea, which it entered at half past nine the same evening, creating a fearful commotion, sending a dense column of steam high into the air.

The column of smoke from the summit of Mauna Loa rose majestically into the heavens and reached an altitude of seven and four fifths miles before it began to spread. Saturday morning the smoke had settled down upon Honolulu, at a distance of about one hundred miles from the crater, so thick that the sun two hours high could be looked at with the naked eye without [illegible], resembling a red ball of fire. The passage of the lava stream is reported as a magnificent spectacle; the land scorching vegetation far away on either hand, and trees flung in its course are licked up as though they were cut grass upon a prairie. At times jets will be thrown high in the air, falling around like water from a fountain. A strange phenomena is described by a resident of the district of Kau. At the time of the fearful shock of earthquake, April 2, he was on a hill were he could see far away on either hand. While gazing at a bluff above, he saw what appeared to be molten lava forced from a hill in a stream half a mile in width, carrying with it a number of cattle, horses, men and animals in less than three minutes. Upon a closer examination it proved to be a mass of red clayey soil, oiled mossy in some places thirty feet in height. The same substance has been forced out of the mountain, on a line with the [illegible], in many places. The earth was closed. A tiny stream of water is now flowing over the soil where none flowed before. At the time of the shock no living creature could stand, everybody was thrown up on the ground, and while on the ground tossed about like an India rubber ball, perfectly helpless. Looking towards the sea and was seen off the coast where none was ever seen before, and which disappeared on the wave as the shock were off. Another curious feature has to see the southeast slope and summit of a hill fifteen hundred feet high, which boiling out from every crack and crevice a distance of a thousand feet into a valley below, and the hill covering the portion thereof was apparently undisturbed. This is hard to believe, but the nature of the occurrence is a person well known for truthfulness. The whole face of the country is changed. Hills are leveled, chasms filled, and caverns formed, some existed before and, as in the instance of the stone, a large stream of water flows where none flowed before. The force of the cause of [illegible] has gone down hundreds of feet.

The disturbed area is very thinly settled, but to this fact the loss of life would have been appalling.

THE STORY OF LOTA.

A gentleman who traveled forty-five miles to witness the lava flow, describes it as the most brilliant and awe-inspiring scene of his life. He says: On ascending the ridge just west of and opposite the Waiaula Fall of Kaholuli, and which was separated from us by a valley about one-eighth of a mile wide, the whole scene opened before us in one grand panorama. The valley itself was floored over with a pavement of fresh jetboiler lava, from one to twenty feet thick, which appears to have run the last thrown out, and came from a crevice about one mile up the mountain, which burst out on the Tuesday morning, April 7th. The river and stream had ceased flowing, and the air was rapidly cooling, so that we ventured a stand on it, though at the risk of burning our boots and being choked by the sulphurous gases.

On Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, a new crater, several miles lower down, burst out with a heavy roar and flaming smoke. The new stream commenced flowing rapidly down the beautiful plateau, towards and around the farm house, and the inmates had but little time to escape with what clothes they had on before the houses were all surrounded and inclosed with streams of fiery lava, varying from five to fifty feet in depth, fortunately all the inmates escaped safely. Just how narrow the escape was and how rapid the stream flowed may be inferred from the fact that the path by which they escaped was covered with lava within ten minutes after they passed over it. The new crater was [illegible] one and a half miles in extent, nearly circular, but constantly enlarging its area by engulfing the sides. Four large lots of land were [illegible] being thrown up out of the great crater, ever varying in size and height, sometimes apparently all coming together and making one mountain of ignited [illegible] and a half high. From the lower side of the crater a stream of liquid, rolling, boiling fire poured out and on down the plateau, then down the side of the [illegible] following the track of the government road), then along the foot of the hill, or precipice, five miles to the sea.

This was the scene that opened before us as we ascended the ridge on Friday. At the left were these four grand fountains playing with terrific fury, throwing liquid rock and lava fragments, some as large as a house, to a height varying constantly from 100 to 1,000 feet. The grandeur of this scene no imagination can picture—no one who has not seen it can realize. Then there was the rapid, rolling stream underneath, tumbling like a swollen river from the [illegible] and down the valley to the sea, surging and roaring like a cataract, with a fire perfectly indescribable. This river of fire varied from 300 to 1,200 or 1,500 feet in width, and when it is known that the descent was 3,000 feet in five miles the statement that it ran at the rate of ten miles an hour will not be doubted. We watched this night, when the scene was a hundred fold more grand and weird—the crimson red of the lava flowing bright, and the lurid glare of the red smoke clouds that overhung the whole, the roaring of the mighty stream, the noise of the tumbling rocks thrown out of the crater and flashes of electric lightning, altogether made it surpassingly grand, and filled our minds with awe and reverence with the Creator. This awe-carrying, [illegible] hanging protective display we watched for hours, some of us all night.

THE FLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE.

There were hundreds of fine cattle grazing around the farm houses, when the lava streams surrounded them and hemmed them in. The [illegible] seemed aware of the danger, but [illegible] no way to escape. The fiery lava flow came and nearer till the heat made them restless, but they would not run. They bravely [illegible] the bloody fire in their face, stood firm [illegible] reached them, then fell in the stream—a [illegible] cloud of smoke followed, and not a [illegible] remained. This one after another fell, [illegible] one hundred were consumed. A fine [illegible] was fastened with a rope to a cedar which [illegible] large limb, and [illegible] with almost human instinct, escaped [illegible] the fiery streams, and was saved to its owner.

All [illegible] which ought not to be omitted in a narrative of scenes which preceded the eruption. During Monday night, prior to the eruption, the ground throughout the district was [illegible] with a coating of lime and ashes, [illegible] with a [illegible] pulverized ashes. When this shower of sand and pumice stone [illegible] to be [illegible], but probably from [illegible] the crater.

Just a fortnight before [illegible] had been to battle at the very same spot, only a few miles from where the [illegible] broke out, and was [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Fifth and Sixth Days' Proceedings.—Further Discussion in Reference to the Case of Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia.—The Same Postponed Until To-day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Counterfeiting Cases—Bankruptcy Business—Trial Lists, &c.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

(Successors to S. JONES & Co.,)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TO HOLDERS OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WE ARE NOW PAYING THE INTEREST ON 7-30'S TO JULY 1st, 1868,

AND GIVING IN EXCHANGE

5-20 Bonds of 1867.

BEARING INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, May 26.

To-day the charming weather and confidence in the political situation of the country give an assured tone to business. A plethoric money market is still reported at New York, and call loans rule at four to five per cent. There is no prime paper offering scarcely, and capital is now seeking the Stock Exchange for employment. The stock market is active, and government securities are going up constantly. It is believed that the flow of money, the high prices of railway stocks as maintained by cliques, which deter capital from investment in that direction, the desire of banks and large holders of money to secure profitable employment for their balances through the idle months of summer, and what our country exchange mention—the fact that farmers are putting into government bonds the proceeds of their last year's crops—these, and many other concurring influences, conspire to maintain and advance the market rate of the national stocks. But beyond these, and having a broader effect upon the market, is the fact that the government itself will soon cease to be a seller or leaser of its bonds. The 10-40 loan, we are assured, is all closed out at Washington last week, unless a renewal of it (\$50,000) be the exception. All other loans of the United States will, within sixty days, be departed from the Treasury, not to return there till maturity, except by government purchases, which, coming in under the act of February, 1862, will from time to time have effect to enhance the premium on all descriptions both at home and abroad. The outstanding 7-30 notes, which were only 1631; on the 1st instant, have been since reduced to 145 millions, and by July 1 will be substantially all converted. These are the only source from which, under existing legislation, the coin debt can be increased. Undoubtedly, upon the exhaustion of this source of supply, the effect of the ordinary demand will be, as in all other like cases, to advance the market value.

—Gold has advanced a fraction and is held firm at 140.

—The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	Mar 20	21	23	25	26
Adams					
American					
Canton					
Wells, Fargo & Co.					
Quicksilver & Pf.					
Western Union					

—For express stocks quotations the compare as follows:

	Mar 20	21	23	25	26
Adams					
American					
Canton					
Wells, Fargo & Co.					
Quicksilver & Pf.					
Western Union					

—Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the following quotations for gold and Government securities:

Gold; U. S. 6s, 1881, 115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110½; do do 1864, 109½; do do 1865, 109; U. S. 10-40s, 105½; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 111½; do do 1867, 111½; June 7-30s, 106; July do, 106½; May Compounds 1865, 119-40.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881 6-20s	115¾	115¾	115¾
1862 5-20s	110¾	110¾	110¾
1864 5-20s	109¾	109¾	109¾
1865 5-20s, old	109¾	109¾	109¾
1865 5-20s, new	110¾	111¼	111¼
1867 5-20s	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s	105¾	105¾	105¾
7-30s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	140¾	140	140

—The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the third week in May were:

1868	$260,778 07
1867	190,527 41
Increase	$ 70,250 66

—The earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway were:

From May 8 to May 15, 1868, 7 days	$ 93,741
From January 1st to the year 1867	1,033,666
Decrease in 1868	$27,077

—The New York stock market, according to the *Herald*, was extremely dull and steady until Friday, when it became somewhat firmer and less inactive than usual of late, and yesterday afternoon the improvement was still more decided in some of the railway shares, while Pacific Mail advanced to 93¾, this being the strongest stock on the list. The speculative feeling of the street is, however, tame, and the speculation in railway shares entirely lacks outside support, so that the task of imparting activity to it rests with the cliques controlling the respective stocks, and their only object in engineering a rise in prices is to sell out at the advance preparatory to the inevitable reaction downward. The market is in that artificial state when to either buy stocks or sell them "short" is to play against loaded dice; for although the public is unwilling to relieve the cliques of their load in the abundance of money seeking them to temporarily mark up prices where they have a "short" interest to work upon while they have the power to depress prices as much as they please by throwing some of their stocks on the street, and it requires but a small amount of these to accomplish the object. That the cliques would find the public any more willing to buy at still higher prices is so doubtful that they will hardly find it profitable to make the experiment.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, May 26, 1868. }

The general markets are devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special mention. As a general thing the volume of business transacted is confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, and we have therefore but few round lot sales to record. In values there are no important changes.

BACON—We hear of but little demand or supply but dull, apparent by sales of 2 casks at 9½c for rod; spring wheat does not seem to be wanted. Corn is quiet and a little dull but unchanged at \$1 05 for white and mixed, and 90 cents to 92 for prime yellow. Oats steady at 60@65c on wharf and track. Rye is still quoted at \$1. No movement in barley; none in market.

APPLES—In light supply and quiet, but unchanged; sales in store at \$4@5 barrel, as to quality.

BUTTER—Is still quoted at 35c to 40 @ 45 @ 50, as to quality.

POTATOES—Are coming in very freely, which is helping partially to the eastern markets having broken down; we now quote prime peachblows at \$1 40@1 50 bush, for small lots in store.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely, and with a rapidly increasing stock, and prices have declined still further decline. We now quote at 18@20c for good to strictly prime roll.

EGGS—With a good demand and diminished arrivals, the market is firm, and prices are feeling upward, 20@22c.

LARD—There is no new movement in the seed market, with the exception of an occasional small sale of the early vars; at \$2 70@2 80.

SALT—Dull; we continue to quote Allegheny river brands at \$1 75@1 80, in round lots, and \$2 for small lots in store.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand seems to be falling off somewhat, though prices as yet are unchanged; sales of 4 casks for apples, and 10@11c for peaches.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, with the exception of sugar cured hams, which are reported a shade lower, remains unchanged; 10@11½c for shoulders; 16½c for ribbed, and 18c for clear sides; 16½c for plain, and 20c for canvassed sugar cured hams. Lard 16@16½c. Mess pork \$25.

HAY—Weighmaster McNitt, at the Allegheny Diamond sales, reports sales of 81 loads of hay at \$20@25, and 5 loads of straw at \$18@18.

LARD OIL—Is unchanged; \$1 25 for No. 2, and \$1 50 for No. 1.

FLOUR—Fairly active for good grades, and the demand is better than it has been for several days. Receipts falling off; but few houses are making purchases at present:

Choice winter wheat	$12 75
White river red winter	12 00
Jennie's Lilly	11 50
Spring XX	11 25
Ford's	11 00
Medium brands	10 50@10 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868. }

BUSINESS—An improvement may be reported so far as relates to sale of raw material, at a decline of a cent ₱ gallon. The eastern markets are reported dull and inactive. Philadelphia—Prime light straw to white 27c; standard white 26@28½c. Crude in barrels, including packages 17½c. New York—Market very dull; prime light straw to white 29c; standard white 28½c; crude, bulk, 13½c. Oil City—Dispatches give the following: "Market dull, and declining rather a gloomy account. "Market dull and declining, asking \$1 00@1 05 on the creek; at the mouth of the creek 90. No buyers."

CRUDE—Holders submitted to a decline of half a cent ₱ gallon; the result was several sales were made. We note the following: 2,000 barrels bulk on spot at 10½c; 500 barrels do spot, 10½c; 500 barrels do spot, at 10½c; sales 3,000 barrels bulk deliverable from June to November, 1,000 per month, 11½c ₱ gallon.

REFINED OIL—Appeared weak and did not improve during the business hours. The only sales reported were sterling at 28c, and 2,000 barrels standard white, Philadelphia delivery as follows: 500 barrels June, 500 do July, 500 do August, and 500 do September, at 27½c ₱ gallon, the purchaser's option at 1 ₱ barrel, at the time of the purchase. Spot oil held at 28c; June delivery, buyers' option, 28½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

P. R.	600
C. & A. Thomas	700
Total	1,100

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Duncan & Williams, 122 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

H Ball & Co, 118 bbls ref to E G Trassell & Co, Philadelphia.

Hamilton & Co, 118 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Underhill & Co, 9 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Kingsbury & Lyon, 21 bbls ref to Wm P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fleming & Co, 170 bbl ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments refined.....450 bbls

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 683 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Sage, Reed & Co, 1,100 bbls ref to F A Dilworth, Philadelphia.

Kingsbury & Wagner, 350 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fleming & Co, 200 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 40 bbls Ref. to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....3,179 bbls

The Iron Product of Great Britain.

The following will show the product of the British iron trade for the years named, as returned by the rolling mills, for the five years ending with 1866:

	Fig Iron.	Fig Into bulk.	Coal used.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1862	3,943,402	3,499,035	23,852,107
1863	4,520,040	4,054,785	27,013,062
1864	4,767,951	4,305,760	28,718,400
1865	4,819,234	4,270,296	28,783,992
1866	4,523,204	4,008,176	27,066,316

It was not until 1835, when Abram Darby began to coke coal for his blast furnaces in Coalbrook Dale, that England began to make iron on a large scale, and the career to the position that nation now occupies in the iron trade.

If the iron manufacture in the United states is properly encouraged and protected, the prospect will in a century far exceed that of England. The iron manufacture in the last century, during the last ten years is a guaranty that in less than fifty years from now we will produce more iron than Great Britain. We have an abundance of the raw material for it, and skill and enterprise to direct capital to all that is necessary to effect this result.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 26, 1868.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; spring extras \$8 50@10 00.

WHEAT—Opened firmer; No. 2 sold at \$1 07@1 08; subsequently declined to \$1 06@1 04, and closed at \$1 04@1 05; No. 1 moderately active at \$1 20@1 21.

CORN—Fairly active and a shade firmer; sales of 70,000 bushels at 90@90½c, closing at 90@90½c for No. 2 in store.

OATS—In moderate request and 1c higher; sales at 60@61c, closing steady with buyers at 60c.

RYE—Dull and drooping; sales at \$1 00 for No. 1 in store.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Inactive and almost nominal. Mess pork \$23 25. Lard 15½c. Dry salted shoulders 15½@15½c; dry salted shoulders loose 12½c. Lard 15½@15½c.

LIVE CATTLE—Quiet and weak at \$7 15@7 30 for light, and \$7½ for good to choice steers.

LIVE HOGS—Dull and a shade lower, at \$ 00@6 00 for medium to fair, and \$ 12@6 30 for good to choice smooth lots.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton easier with declines of ¼@½c; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands, 29½c; middling Orleans, 29½c. Flour—receipts 6,000 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; State and Western 5@10c better for superfine State and western; \$9 00@10 70 for superfine State; \$10 75@11 00 for extra State; \$9 10@10 10 for white wheat extra Western; \$9 90@11 50 for common to fair extra round hoop Ohio; \$11 00@12 00 for choice do do; \$9 10@10 10 for fancy and family brands; \$10 75@11 00 for choice do do; closing quiet. Southern heavy and lower; sales 1,200 barrels at \$10 10@11 50 for common to fair extra; \$11 75@13 00 for choice. Canadian in moderate request; sales 200 bbls at \$10 10@11 50 for common to fair extra; \$11 75@13 00 for choice. Receipts of wheat 7,000 bushels; sales 23,000 bushels; 1@2c better; closing quiet. Corn—receipts 10,000 bushels; sales 60,000 bushels; 1@2c better; closing quiet. Oats—receipts 6,000 bushels; sales 10,000 bushels; 1c better; closing quiet. Beef quiet. Pork—sales of new mess at \$23 50 regular; closing heavy at \$23 25@23 50 for new mess; \$20 50@21 00 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 50 bbls at \$10@10 50. Cut meats quiet; sales 100 pkgs at 9½@10c for pickled bellies and 12½c for hams. Middles dull and heavy; sales 100 boxes at 12½c. Lard—receipts 1,000 pkgs; sales 500 barrels at 15½@15¾c for prime steam. Butter—receipts 1,000 pkgs; sales 500 pkgs at 18@20c for kettle rendered, and 21@23c for State. Cheese dull at 12@13c. Freights to Liverpool steady at 7-32d for cotton; 9d for flour; 10d for wheat; 6d per 100 lbs for pork and 30s per steam.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull and 10@15c lower, with sales of 12,000 bbls at former rates. Wheat 1@2c lower. Corn 1@2c lower. No 2 spring \$2 20@2 30. Oats dull and 1@2c lower; sales 30,000 bushels at 70@71c for Western; 72@73c for State. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy at \$23 25@23 50 for new mess; \$20 50@21 00 for prime mess. Lard dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls steam at 15½@15¾c; 100 bbls kettle rendered at 16@16½c. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Rosin nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Rice dull and unchanged. Tallow dull and lower; sales 50,000 pounds at 9@9½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Tobacco active and higher for low grades; sound logs \$7 00@9 00; dark leaf \$9 00@ 10 00; fine lugs \$10 00@11 00; fine leaf \$12 00@ 13 00; medium lugs \$8 00@9 00; common lugs \$6 00@7 00; fine leaf \$12 00@13 00; medium leaf \$10 00@11 00; common leaf \$8 00@9 00. Hemp dull and nominal; \$10@10 for undressed; \$180@190 for dressed. Flour dull and heavy; superfine at \$8 00@8 25; extra \$8 00; XXX and fancy \$10 00@10 50; family \$11 00@11 50; choice \$12 00@ 13 00. Wheat declined fully; prime to choice red fall \$2 03@2 10; choice white \$2 20@2 25. Corn dull at \$1 05@1 06. Oats dull at 70@71c. Rye dull at \$1 05@1 06. Barley—No. 2 Minnesota \$1 85; No. 2 \$1 75. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork \$23 00@23 50. Bacon—shoulders 10½c; clear sides 12½@13c; sugar cured hams 16@17c. Lard 15½c. Whisky dull at 90c. Hay—choice timothy \$30@32. Green fruits—Apples \$4@5 barrel, as to quality.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Flour and wheat dull but nominally unchanged. Corn in moderate demand and not saleable at over 90c. Oats dull at 70@70c. Rye dull at \$1 05@1 06. Barley—spring \$1 80@1 90; fall \$2 00@2 10. Provisions—Mess pork dull and nominal at 23½c for middling. Bacon—shoulders 10½c; clear sides 12½@13c; sugar cured hams 16@17c. Lard 15½c. Butter unchanged in every respect, excepting lard, which is 15½c. Whisky dull at 90c. Hay—prime timothy \$30@32. Butter quiet at 20@22c. Eggs in demand and offered at \$1 15 without buyers. Lard oil firm at \$1 50@1 60. Petroleum unchanged; refined 26@28c. Gold 139¾ buying.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—Flour dull at these rates: XX family white amber \$11 00@11 50; XXX family do \$11 50@12 00; XXX family white amber \$12; XXX family made white amber \$13; XXX family made white \$14; XXXX family made white \$15. Wheat dull and no transactions. Corn—sales of 3 cars on track at 90c. Oats dull at 70c. Rye dull at \$1 05@1 06. Barley—market nominal. Provisions—Mess pork \$23 50@24 00. Lard 15½c. Bacon—shoulders 10½c; clear sides 13c. Cotton 29½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Petroleum unsettled; crude 18c; refined 28c. Flour very dull; Northwestern extra family \$10 00@11 00; Ohio do \$9 50@12 00. Wheat dull; red \$2 00@2 05; white \$2 20@2 25. Corn dull; yellow \$1 00@1 02; mixed \$1 00@1 01. Oats lower; Pennsylvania 90c. Provisions unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 26.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 1,000 bales; middlings 28½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Pork \$20 50. Bacon shoulders 16c; clear sides 16c. Oats 85c. Bran \$22. Butter 35c. Eggs 18@20c.

Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—Flour dull; choice Wisconsin and Iowa \$9 75@10 00; medium \$9 25@9 50; common \$8 25@8 50. Wheat dull; receipts 42,000 bushels; No 2 spring \$1 95@1 96; No. 1 moderately active at \$2 06@2 07.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 26.—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled; spring No. 2 \$2 09@2 10. Corn dull and declining; sales 10,000 barrels, in lots, at \$1. Oats—receipts and sales 15,000 bushels; prices 78@79c. Other articles as last quoted, and generally dull.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—Cotton unsettled; middlings 29c; sales 1,000 bales. Receipts of inferior descriptions 4,000 bales. Sugar and molasses firm and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—In dry goods there is no essential change to notice; the same quiet previously existing still continues. Prices so low as not to admit of further concessions.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs weak. Oats—Western 86@90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR.

Having Leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above lines, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

4p

RED PRECIPITATE.

100 LBS. for sale by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,

Corner Wood and First streets.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED MY

Banking and Exchange Office

TO THE CORNER OF

FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,

Rooms formerly occupied by the National Bank of Commerce.

PH. R. MERTZ.

$100,000

To Invest in Good Mortgages

In sums of $5,000 and upwards.

Address C. A. S., Box 686, with description of property and rate.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 140¼.

NEW YORK, May 26—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 6@7 per cent. with transactions to Government dealers at 5. Prime paper wanted at 6@7.

STERLING

Firm at 109@110¾ for prime bills.

GOLD

Firm, closing at 140¼. Shipment to-day \$420,000; that of to morrow will be about \$170 000. Loans were made at 3 to 4 per cent. for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The conversions of 7-30s were heavy to day, reaching \$5,822,500. The Treasury sold no gold and bought no 7-30s.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and active. Henry Clews & Co. furnish the annexed 4:30 P. M. quotations: Coupons, '81, 115¾@115¾; do '62, 110¾@110¾; do '64, 108¾@109; do '65, 109¾ 109¾; do new 110@111¼; do '67, 111¼@111¾; 10-40s 105¼@105¾; 7-30s 108⅝@108⅞.

STOCKS.

The great feature on the Stock Exchange was the mercurial course of Pacific Mail, which, under an active demand, suddenly rose to 93¾, and as suddenly fell off 3 per cent. The railway market was buoyant and higher, though the closing quotations were hardly at the highest point. There is a considerable short interest in many shares, which sustains the market. Border State bonds in active demand, though there are few offerings, and prices are higher.

5:30 PRICES.

Canton 48¼@50¾; Cumberland 35@35¾; Wells' Express 24½@25; American 58@59¼; Adams' 37½@37¾; United States 57@57¼; Merchants' Union 29@29¼; Quicksilver 26¾@26¾; Mariposa 5@5½; Pacific Mail 92@93¾; Atlantic 34@35; Western Union Telegraph 39¾@39¾; New York Central 131½@ 131¾; Erie 70¼@70¾; preferred 76@76½; Hudson 140@140¾; Harlem 10; Reading 94½@94¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 25¾@26; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 95@95½; do preferred 93@93½; Michigan Central 119@ 119½; Michigan Southern 87¼@87½; Illinois Central 124@124½; Pittsburgh 88@88½; Toledo 109¾@109¾; North-western 69¾@70; do preferred 69@69½; Fort Wayne 112¾@112¾; Hartford and Erie 16@16¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 85; do preferred 85; Hannibal and St. Joe preferred 60½; Missouri's 91½; old Tennessee 69¾; new do 67¾.

MINING SHARES.

Dull. Smith & Parmelee \$2 55; New York 60@61.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, \$1,885,699; payments, \$1,726,889; balance, \$161,226,526.

There were rumors to-day of reduced rates of interest at London and Frankfort, but not authenticated.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 26, 1868.

The St. Marys, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, passed down. The Grey Eagle from Parkersburg to Pittsburgh, and the Ingomar from Pittsburgh to Parkersburg, with eight barges, and Eagle with four, passed up. The Ingomar departed for Pittsburgh, the Express for Parkersburg, and the Potomac for Cincinnati. River seven feet six inches and falling. Weather warm and sultry.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 26, 1868.

River stationary at five feet. Weather cloudy and sultry. Thermometer 74 deg. Mc.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 26, 1868.

River on a stand at two feet. Weather warm and indications of rain. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 26, 1868.

River on a stand, with about six feet water. Weather warm and clear. W.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—River falling, with eight feet in the canal. Weather clear and warm.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED. Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Cox	Geneva.
Hector	Hendrickson	Geneva.
Fayette	Donaldson	Geneva.
Parker	Cornelius	Wheeling.
Grey Eagle	Brennan	Parkersburg

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Cox	Geneva.
Hector	Phillips	Geneva.
Parker	Cornelius	Wheeling.
Bayard	Shepherd	Parkersburg.
Ida No. 2	Makita	St. Louis.
Julia No. 2	Coulson	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Four feet ten.

ALLEGHANY MARKS—Six feet.

MATTERS AND THINGS ALONG THE WHARF.—Trade in the vicinity of the landing was not very active. The dull season is now fairly opened. Business will be dull for some time to come. The Emma No. 3 left for St. Louis with a full freight and passenger list, and she will be followed by the Messenger, Captain Dean, one of the best boats that comes to this port. The Bayard left for Parkersburg in a fair trip. The Grey Eagle is the packet for this afternoon to-day. The Delaware is the only boat loading for Nashville; send down the freight; she goes through. The Pittsburgh brought up a fine trip on the river; Captain Shuman looks the picture of good living. The Cincinnati packet J. N. McCullough is due this morning; she returns at noon on Saturday. The packet Lee still making regular trips to Brownsville.

THE Emma No. 3 left yesterday for St. Louis with a good trip.

THE Ida No. 2 left last evening for Zanesville with a good trip as usual.

THE light draught steamer Ida Rees No. 2, will run to Brownsville in connection with the Grey Eagle.

CAPT. Cox, of the Elisha Bennett, thinks the Gallatin can be easily raised. We are glad to hear it. The other boats are making regular trips.

THE J. N. McCullough, Captain Moore, will arrive to-day and take her departure for Cincinnati at noon on Thursday.

THE packet Delaware, Captain R. Calhoun, is the only boat loading for Nashville. She goes through from Pittsburgh.

CAPT. J. W. ANAWALT is in town. The Wild Duck and barges passed through the Louisville locks at 4 o'clock, from Cincinnati, five feet. The principal portion of her freight is for Steubenville.

THE fine passenger steamer Messenger, Captain Paul, is the regular packet for Cairo, St. Louis and Paul in connection with the Northern Packet Line. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat excels.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the side wheel steamer Grey Eagle, Captain Brennan. She is a regular Grey Eagle. This boat is well found in every respect, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE punctual passenger steamer Argosy, Captain L. Vanbergrift, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Argosy will also connect for Memphis and New Orleans freight. Mr. Scott, book-keeper of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Arrived—Belle Vernon, from Pittsburgh; Marble City, from Memphis; Dunbar, from St. Paul. No departures.

The river is still falling and all the upper streams declining rapidly.

EVANSVILLE, May 24.—The weather is fine. The river is falling and is two feet. For the—Lawrence, Cincinnati to St. Louis; Natoma, Memphis to Cincinnati; Nelson Horner passed up with barges. The Petrel No. 2 and another towboat with barges passed down.

THE contract for transporting United States supplies between St. Louis and New Orleans, for twelve months, commencing June 1st, has been awarded to Captain Allen, Bodman, late superintendent of the A. M. S. S. Co.

CAPT. Allen, Greenleaf is to go to New Orleans, where he will take the position now held by Captain T. J. Bodman, General Agent of the Mississippi Valley Transportation (barge) Co.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pitts., Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 5 casks pig iron; Rees, Graff & Dole, 1 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 5 do do; Moorhead & Co, 1 do do; R F Fahnestock & Co, 10 bbls Japan; F G Leighton, 1 bbl do; Gerhart, Sarpatrick, Herron & Co, 50 bbls flour; H Rea Jr, 50 pks mill feed, 3 bbls eggs; J Hahn butter; J Hinkle, 20 sks oats; Logan, Gregg & Co, 5 bbls tools; Lewis, Bailey, Halleck & Co, 300 pkgs nails; J H & H Davis, 1 cask, 1 bbl brass; Penna Salt Manf Co, 2 bxs saleratus; A Steinger, 1 bbl whiskey; W H Graff & Co, 10 bbls eggs, 2 sks rye, 1 bbl soap, 1 sack flaxseed, 1 rub rags; F Schmidt & Co, 30 bbls eggs; J R Weldon & Co, 4 casks 2 bbls, 3 bbls eggs, 1 bale wax, 1 reel 9 pkgs; T C Watkins, 3 bbls eggs, 1 keg lard; F Simpson, 12 wheelbarrows; W Cooper & Co, 30 half bbls white fish; J S Dilworth & Co, 20 do do; Brown & Wilhelm, 1 car pig iron; R Knox, 21 bbls shingling; 6 bbl eggs; W L Jones, 8 cases tobacco; Kiel & Ritchey, 1 car lime; Graham & Bro, 2 bbls whiskey; A Meiwain, 6 box alabaster work; M DeLange, 110 g bbls; D Watson & Bro, 3 cases shoes; M Myers & Co, 1 tierce sausages; M Steel & Son, 432 bush corn.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Harrison & Bro, 1 car stone; N Vockler, 1 do do; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 1 car pig iron; Rees Graff & Dole, 1 car fire brick; Livingston & Boyd, 35 car boys sold; Lafferty & Waring, 30 do do; Thomas Mitchell, 60 bbls whiskey; H Kirkpatrick & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 1 box brass; Penna Salt Manf Co, 2 bxs saleratus; D Watson & Bro, 3 casks whiskey; M Myers & Co, 1 tierce sausages; M Steel & Son, 432 bush corn.

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Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 5 kegs nails; Newcomer, Coe & Co, 15 do do; Atwell, Lee & Co, 2 bbls dbk; Loppley, Willock & Co, 8 rolls leather; Knox & Orr, 87 kegs nails; T C Jenkins, 4 sks seed; Little, Baird & Patton, 1 bag coffee; W Rankin, 1 car lumber; G Hoverguld, 1 do do; Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Co, 20 tons pig iron; Campbell, Jones & Co, 5 bbls pot clay; D Haworth, 1 bbl oil; C P Markle & Co, 27 bdls paper; C P Markle, 502 bdls straw paper; W Berk, 8 bbls state bone.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

W Seeman, 2 bbls leaf tobacco; C Seibert, 18 rolls leather; Robb & Herron, 23 sks bags; Jas Graham, 31 sks; Pyet Arbuckle & Co, 40 bdls straw paper; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 81 sks wheat.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

J L Moorhouse, 1 bbl bacon; W Flacus & Son, 14 rolls leather; J Tevnier, 250 bush oats; A G Eberman, 10 pkgs produce, 1 carpet sack; J B Canfield & Son, 586 bxs w glass; J Simons, 1 horse.

Brownsville & Geneva by People's Line.

S Brown, 10 bbls eggs, 70 sks oats; Means & Coffin, 15 sks rye; J Tomer, 3 pkgs marketing; W G Bane, 23 sks oats, 5 bbls coloring; Kropp, Wurtemier & Co, 371 bxs w glass; W Meonshine, 4 calves, 125 hides; John A Henderson, 2 bxs collars; J Sullivan, lot scrap iron.

St. Louis.

PER TOWBOAT HAWKEYE.—Nimick & Co, 206 tons pig iron.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

AUTHORIZING THE

Grading, Paving and Curbing of Third Street from the present Paving to the Intersection with Try Street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Third street, from the present paving to the intersection with Try street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an Act concurring streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That whether all or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance be inconsistent therewith, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of May, A. D., 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
WM. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

AUTHORIZING THE

Grading, Paving and Curbing of Roberts Street, from Center Avenue to Reed Street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Roberts street, from Center avenue to Reed street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an Act concurring streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance be inconsistent therewith, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of May, A. D., 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
WM. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

AUTHORIZING THE

Grading, Paving and Curbing of Kirkpatrick Street, from Center Avenue to Bedford Street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Kirkpatrick street, from Center avenue to Bedford street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an Act concurring streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance be inconsistent therewith, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of May, A. D., 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
WM. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

AUTHORIZING THE

Grading, Paving and Curbing of Fourth Street, from the present Paving to the Intersection with Try Street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained